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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/009,455	01/20/1998	RANDELL L. MILLS	9113-20US	7444
7590 12/07/2007 FARKAS & MANELLI, PLLC			EXAMINER	
2000 M STREET, N. W.			KALAFUT, STEPHEN J	
7TH FLOOR WASHINGTON,, DC 200363307			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

·	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/009,455	MILLS, RANDELL L.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Stephen J. Kalafut	1795				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become AB ANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. (D) (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 C	<u> October 2007</u> .					
· <u> </u>	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
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closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-281 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-281 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	awn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the correct of the output of the correct and the correct of the output of the correct of	cepted or b) objected to by the edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). sjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 30 Oct 2007.	5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:					

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A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12 September 2007 has been entered.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-281, for reasons of record previously applied to claims 1-280, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility. See paper no. 19, pages 3-4.

Claims 1-281, for reasons of record previously applied to claims 1-280, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. See paper no. 19, pages 4-9.

Applicant's arguments filed 30 October 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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Regarding applicant's argument that the microwave-field Balmer line broadening in the Luque *et al.* paper being allegedly six orders of magnitude too low too account for that reported by applicant, see the Appendix to paper no. 20060424, pages 14-15.

Applicant argues that the previous arguments by the "Committee" concerning the difference in profile shapes in figures 4a, 4b and 4c of Cvetanovic *et al.* are without merit. Applicant states that he as computer-fit the data himself, which fits a Gaussian profile corresponding to Doppler broadening. This is not persuasive because the difference in profile shape is apparent to the naked eye, and needs no computer fitting. Also see the Appendix to paper no. 20060424, pages 9-12.

Applicant repeats his argument that Lieb disproves Krieg. Lieb does not reject the Heisenberg uncertainty principle entirely, but instead differs with an argument that is often based thereon. See page 555, left column, first two paragraphs. He states that "Eq. (4)" (which is on page 554), from the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, is correct, but "it is a pale reflection of the power of the operator $-\Delta$ to prevent collapse" (page 555, left column 4th paragraph). Lieb then offers the Sobolev inequality as a "better uncertainty principle". Nowhere, however, does Lieb ever allow for hydrogen atoms going below the conventionally known "ground state".

Applicant argues that one skilled in the art need only compare the equations in his theory with those of Rathke's paper to determine if the sign of the classical wave equation is correctly presented. It is initially pointed out that while the previous Advisory Action implied that Rathke's paper was unavailable, it was actually the articles cited by Rathke that were not available, rather than Rathke's paper itself. Any confusion on this matter is regretted. However, one of the articles by applicant, from *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, has become available due to being

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included in the IDS of 30 October 2007, thus allowing a comparison to be made. In both Rathke and applicant's article, the sign between the first character, an upside-down Greek upper case delta (Δ), and the expression $1/v^2 \delta^2/\delta t^2$, in the classical wave equation, is minus. There is thus no evidence whatsoever that Rathke committed fraud by changing a sign. Applicant's allegation that the "Committee" is complicit in perpetrating the alleged fraud is completely without merit.

Likewise, Barth also refers the classical wave equation (although not reproducing the equation in his article), stating that this equation does not take into account the coulomb force between the electron and the atomic nucleus.

Applicant argues that the "Committee's" argument regarding "q = 9 when p = 3" is not correct, since in the transition step 54.4 eV is transferred to the catalyst and the other 54.4 eV is emitted as a photon. Applicant appears to misunderstand the "Committee's" argument. From applicant's own formula, values of q are calculated from p^2 . The square of 3 is 9, thus giving the value of q. This is not the calculation of a transition, but of the energy level of a particular value of p. Regarding the "hypothetical change of energy of q = 5" occurring when "p changes from 2 to 3", this is $3^2 - 2^2$ equaling 9 - 4, which gives 5. Even assuming that part of the energy is transferred to a catalyst, the <u>overall</u> change is q = 5.

Regarding applicant's Attachments that are either newly submitted or not previously considered, these are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Attachments 85, 87, 89, 91, 93 and 99 have not been peer-reviewed, and thus do not (yet) have the credibility that peer-reviewed articles have, as explained by the Appendix to the Office action of paper no. 20050207, Part I, sections (A)(a) and (A)(b).

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Attachments 85, 89, 91, 93, 115 and 116 postulate the hydrino as an explanation for phenomena not necessarily related thereto, as explained in the Appendix to the 20050207 action, Part I, sections (A)(c) and (A.1).

Attachments 87, 89, 93 and 99 contain data that is inconsistent with applicant's theory, as explained in the Office action of paper no. 20060424, starting on page 5.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen J. Kalafut whose telephone number is 571-272-1286. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00 am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR ANADA) or 57-1-272-1000.

STEPHEN KALAFUT RIMARY EXAMINER GROUP